# A00829022\_MomentoDeRetroalimentacion\_Modulo5Proc esamientoDeDatosMultivariados\_PortafolioImplementaci on

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# Cargar datos, eliminar tanto columna de id como datos no cuantitativos

```
D=read.csv("mercurio.csv")
D$X1 <- NULL
D$X2 <- NULL
head(D)
##
       X3 X4
               X5
                    Х6
                          X7 X8
                                 X9 X10 X11 X12
## 1
      5.9 6.1 3.0
                    0.7 1.23 5 0.85 1.43 1.53
## 2
      3.5 5.1 1.9 3.2 1.33 7 0.92 1.90 1.33
## 3 116.0 9.1 44.1 128.3 0.04 6 0.04 0.06 0.04
                                                0
## 4 39.4 6.9 16.4 3.5 0.44 12 0.13 0.84 0.44
                                                0
     2.5 4.6 2.9
                    1.8 1.20 12 0.69 1.50 1.33
## 5
                                                1
## 6 19.6 7.3 4.5 44.1 0.27 14 0.04 0.48 0.25
```

#### Mardia's Test

#### $H_0$ Las variables siguen una distribución normal multivariable

#### ${\it H}_{1}$ Las variables no siguen una distribución normal multivariable

```
library(QuantPsyc)

## Loading required package: boot

## Loading required package: dplyr

##

## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

##

## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

##

## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
## Loading required package: purrr
## Loading required package: MASS
##
## Attaching package: 'MASS'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
       select
##
##
## Attaching package: 'QuantPsyc'
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       norm
mult.norm(D)$mult.test
             Beta-hat
                           kappa
                                        p-val
## Skewness 53.74505 474.747945 0.00000000000
## Kurtosis 135.31273
                        3.597949 0.0003207365
# Debido a que los dos p-values son menores a 0.05, se niega la hipótesis
$H_1$, no se tiene evidencia para decir que las variables del set de
datos siguen una distribución multivariable.
```

#### **Anderson-Darling Test**

#### $H_0$ Los datos siguen una distribución normal

#### $H_1$ Los datos no siguen una distribución normal

```
library(nortest)
ad.test(D$X3)
##
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X3
## A = 3.6725, p-value = 2.706e-09
ad.test(D$X4)
##
##
   Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X4
## A = 0.34956, p-value = 0.4611
ad.test(D$X5)
```

```
##
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X5
## A = 4.051, p-value = 3.193e-10
ad.test(D$X6)
##
##
   Anderson-Darling normality test
## data: D$X6
## A = 5.4286, p-value = 1.4e-13
ad.test(D$X7)
##
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X7
## A = 0.92528, p-value = 0.0174
ad.test(D$X8)
##
##
   Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X8
## A = 8.6943, p-value < 2.2e-16
ad.test(D$X9)
##
##
   Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X9
## A = 1.977, p-value = 4.161e-05
ad.test(D$X10)
##
##
   Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X10
## A = 0.65847, p-value = 0.08099
ad.test(D$X11)
##
   Anderson-Darling normality test
##
##
## data: D$X11
## A = 1.0469, p-value = 0.008637
```

```
ad.test(D$X12)
##
## Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: D$X12
## A = 14.335, p-value < 2.2e-16
# Tomando como consideración un valor de significancia p-value igual a
0.05, Las variables que niegan la hipótesis $H_0$ y que por tanto tienden
a tener una distribución normal son: X4 y X10</pre>
```

#### Mardia's Test a variables que presentan normalidad

#### $H_0$ Las variables siguen una distribución normal multivariable

#### $H_1$ Las variables no siguen una distribución normal multivariable

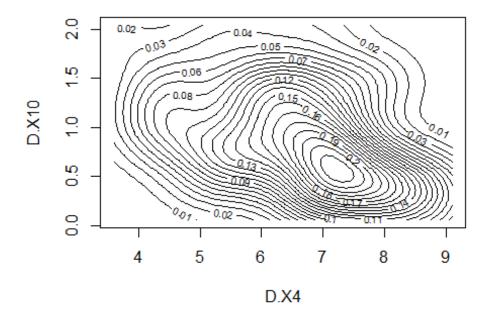
```
normD <- data.frame(D$X4, D$X10)
library(QuantPsyc)
mult.norm(normD)$mult.test

## Beta-hat kappa p-val
## Skewness 0.6991004 6.175387 0.1864276
## Kurtosis 6.7602297 -1.128208 0.2592321

# Debido a que los valores de p-value son mayores a 0.05, se puede
entender un nivel de significacia suficiente para negar la hipótesis
$H_1$ y deducir que las variables X4 y X5 siguen una distribución normal
multivariable.
```

#### Gráfica de contorno

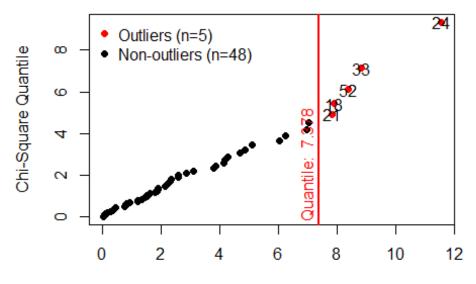
```
library(MVN)
result <- mvn(normD, mvnTest = "hz", multivariatePlot = "contour")</pre>
```



# Datos atípicos o influyentes en la normal multivariada (distancia de Mahalanobis y gráfico QQplot multivariado) maha <- mvn(data = normD, mvnTest = "hz", multivariateOutlierMethod =</pre>

```
"quan")
```

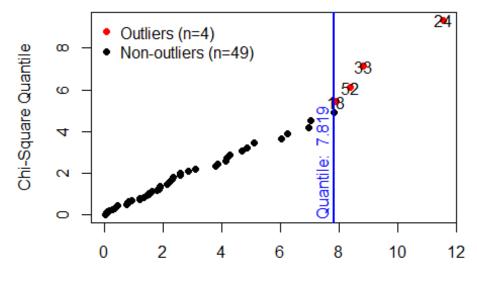
## Chi-Square Q-Q Plot



Robust Squared Mahalanobis Distance

```
adjustMaha <-
mvn(data=normD,mvnTest="hz",multivariateOutlierMethod="adj")</pre>
```

## Adjusted Chi-Square Q-Q Plot



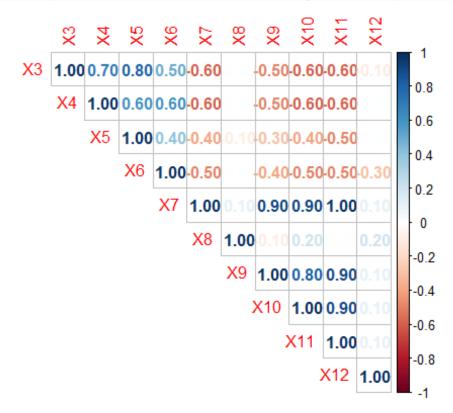
Robust Squared Mahalanobis Distance

# De las gráficas obtenidas, la distancia de Mahalanobis declara 5 observaciones como valor atípico multivariado, mientras que la distancia Mahalanobis ajustada declara 4

#### Matriz de correlaciones

```
library(corrplot)
## corrplot 0.92 loaded

correlacion<-round(cor(D), 1)
corrplot(correlacion, method="number", type="upper")</pre>
```



#### Análisis de componentes principales

```
library(stats)
library(factoextra)

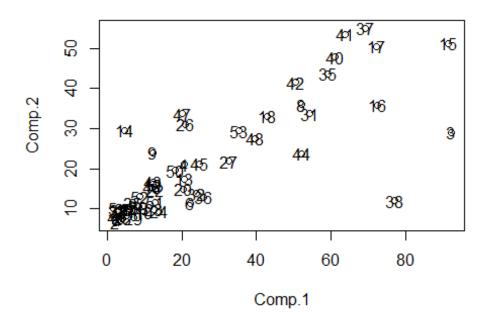
## Loading required package: ggplot2

## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa

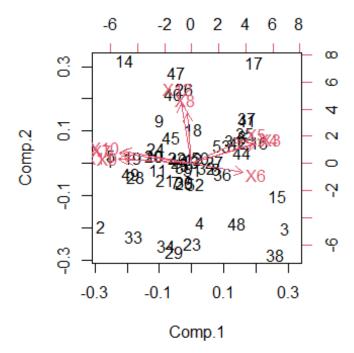
library(ggplot2)
datos=D
cpS=princomp(datos,cor=TRUE)
cpaS=as.matrix(datos)%*%cpS$loadings
```

```
plot(cpaS[,1:2],type="p", main = "Matriz de correlaciones")
text(cpaS[,1],cpaS[,2],1:nrow(cpaS))
```

### Matriz de correlaciones

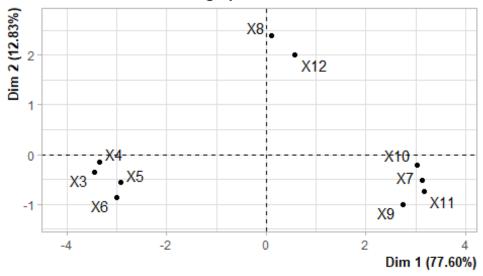


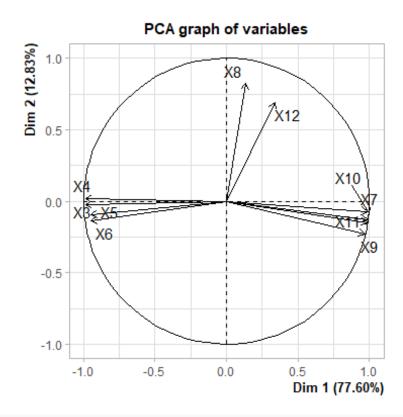
biplot(cpS)



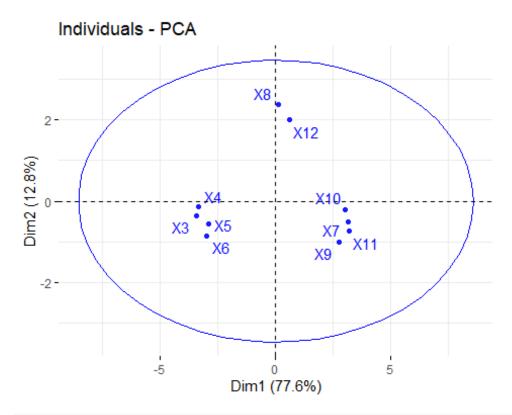
library(FactoMineR)
library(factoextra)
library(ggplot2)
datos=correlacion
cp3 = PCA(datos)

#### PCA graph of individuals

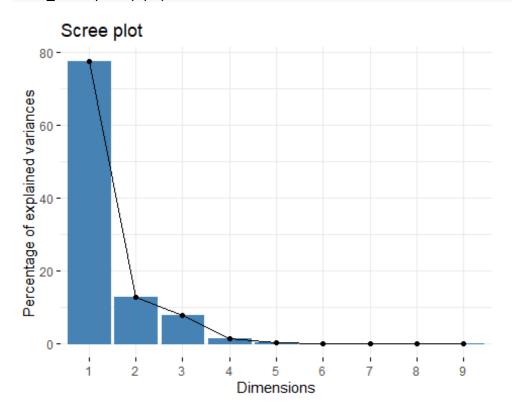




fviz\_pca\_ind(cp3, col.ind = "blue", addEllipses = TRUE, repel = TRUE)



fviz\_screeplot(cp3)



fviz\_contrib(cp3, choice = c("var"))

